THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

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only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the abel on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE, - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

DO YOU WANT TO GO

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1893.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR?

WE WILL GIVE YOU

A FREE TICKET.

Our offer of free round-trip tickets to the G.A.R. National Encampment last year was the plan upon a larger scale for the benefit of intending visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago.

first-class round-trip tickets from their places of residence to Washington and for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Our plan worked very successfully-everybody was more than satisfied. Very many to do so very much, but felt that they could not incur the expense, and we gave them an opportunity which they gladly improved

dissatisfaction. We will do the same thing this year World's Fair. We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United

point is from Chicago. This ticket will be for the most direct route between the two places, and it will have all the advantages in regard to the time for which it will be good, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any firstclass ticket will have. In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be which will be only for very slow trains, inferior cars, limited as to time, etc. Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class

The carrying out of this scheme involves clerical work on our part, and we are now prepari g a chedule of the sizes of clubs which we will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed, which may be some time hence.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to work for these tickets should begin at once. They can send in their subscribers as fast they obtain them, notifying us that they are for a "World's Fair Ticket," and they will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the subscribers sent in applied on any other premium that we offer.

We should very much like to have those who expect to get up clubs for these tickets write to us immediately of their intentions, as this will help us in making up our schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies they wish to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting vapors of the lowlands. We think it

Remember, all names sent to count on this offer must be yearly scriptions sent prior to April 1 will count on this offer.

We ask all our friends who want to go to Chicago to go to work at once. They can easily secure a round-trip ticket by a little work in pushing the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

1729 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER

OPEN TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Every subscriber on our lists knows the Texas Siftings is the leading humorous paper in the United States. It has a National reputation, and its amusing jokes and side splitting pictures have brought mirth and merriment into thousands of homes. We have made an unprecedented arrangement with the publishers, and will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one full year, and Texas Siftings (weekly) for three months, for only \$1.25. This offer is good after July 13. Texas Siftings (alone), three months, \$1.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two cand dates for Commander-in-Chief have appeared in Massachusetts-both good soldiers and admirable comrades, and supported by troops of friends. One is Capt. John G. B. Adams, at present Sergeant-at-Arms in the Massachusetts Legislature, and the other George H. Innis, Fire Commissioner of Boston, and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' champice, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNK.

STILL HALTS.

Commissioner Lochren still delays making upon him for weeks.

This seems inexplicable, for it would be such an easy thing to draw 1,000 or 2,000 cases from the files of the Pension Bureau, and make a brief abstract of the information they contain as to each pensioner's name, his service in the army, his disability, the evidence upon which his pension was issued, the results of the medical examinations, and the rate at which he was pensioned. All this could be done in a few hours, by the present clerical force of the

This would give information that the public is hungering for. It is exactly the knowledge that it strongly requires. It has become very impatient with the picking out of a case here and there from the great mass of 900,000, and exhibiting it as a specimen of the whole mass. Whether the exhibit be favorable or unfavorable, it is still repugnant to men's ideas as to the right procedure. They can gain no idea of the character of the whole by such acts. Those opposed to the veterans will naturally hunt for the worst possible cases, and give only such facts or half-facts concerning them as will make the most damaging showing. The friends of the veterans as naturally pursue the

The people believe that the Commissioner of Pensions is a just and fair man. His lifelong reputation and his honorable career upon the Minnesota bench strongly support this belief. Consequently the public is eager for an impartial, calm, judicial investigation by him of as many cases as will fairly indicate the character of the whole pensionroll, and an unbiased presentation of the facts which such investigation will develop. This will be accepted as conclusive by the whole people, and their attitude toward pensioners as a class will be shaped to fit it. If it shall show that pensions have been frequently granted on insufficient evidence; that political designs and personal feeling so successful that we have decided to repeat | have entered largely into the decision of cases, then the people will insist that not merely a Board of 31 or more clerks be Last year hundreds of our readers got set to work scanning the roll, but that the work be put in the hands of a special comsift the whole matter from top to bottom in a short time, and armed with extraordinary were able to visit Washington who wanted powers to ferret out offenders and punish them in the most exemplary way. If, on the other hand, this examination will There was nowhere a single expression of show, as we firmly believe it will, that in no other Department of the Government has with regard to those who wish to visit the there been such a painstaking and rigorous examination of claimants and creditors; that States to Chicago and return for a club of in no other has there been such an exacsubscribers, proportionale to the distance the tion of proof; that in no other has the proportion of fraudulent claims been so small, and that in no other has the Government erred so frequently in its own interest, by denying rightful claimants their due, or giving them but a moiety of their dues, then the people will insist even more strongly that the many tickets offered by various parties Commissioner be given larger powers and an increased amount of money, that he may correct these abuses and dispense the Nation's justice as the people intend it shall be dispensed-with the utmost promptness and an immense amount of correspondence and | thoroughness. The people are right at heart and they are particularly insistent that the Government which represents them shall do absolute right. They have no patience with any other course. We have all seen how they taxed themselves mercilessly in order to pay the bondholders in gold to the last cent that a liberal interpretation of the obligation to the bondholders would give them. They will be no less determined to do similar justice to the veterans as soon as it is

shown what that justice consists of. The investigation we have urged will clear up the fogs of doubt and misrepresentation, as the sunlight sweeps away the miasmatic Commissioner Lochren's duty to make it at once-his duty to the Government, of which subscribers at \$1 each. No sub- he is an official; his duty to the people, whose servant he is, and his duty to his comrades, to whom he is bound by the ties

> of Fraternity, Charity, and Lovalty. And every consideration demands that that duty be done at once.

LET AN INVESTIGATION BE DEMANDED. Speaking in the name of 1,000,000 surviv ing veterans whom it represents, THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE has demanded such as investigation of the pension-roll as will satisfy the public, and silence at once the

villainous obloquy of the pension-haters. We have pointed out a simple, easy way in which this can be done in a few hours. and which will be more effective than any other way can possibly be.

We have asked that 1,000 or 2,000-or any given number-of cases be taken from the files, in the order of their allowance, and all the essential facts connected with them be made public. We are not at all strengous as to the number of cases; we want only enough to be accepted as a fair sample of the whole. But we are strenuous that they be taken consecutively—that there shall be no serting and selecting to make a showing one way or the other.

It is impossible to make such an examination of the whole 900,000 cases, for the work would require years, and the most of the veterans would be in their graves before it was finished. But to take 1,000 or 2,000or 10,000, for that matter-from the middle of the roll would answer every purpose, and this can be done in a few hours by the present clerical force of the Pension

Now, we believe it to be the immediate and pressing duty of the comrades everywhere to demand in unmistakable terms that this investigation be made, and at once zights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' Let them pass resolutions in favor of it at their Post meetings and other soldier gath- factured goods.

erings; let them secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of it at political gatherthe investigation that we have been urging | ings; let them use their influence with their Senators and Representatives to see that it is done, and let them petition the Commissioner of Pensions to do it.

> They have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from such an investigation, for it will set them right before the country. Our enemies have been talking very vociferously about investigating. Now let us demand an investigation that will be an investigation. They are afraid of such an investigation, because they fear to have the actual facts made known. We have nothing to fear from it.

Let us insist upon it so strongly and unitedly that it cannot be refused us. Comrades, awake to the importance of

doing this, and act promptly and together.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

The sensation of the past week was the suspension from the pension-roll of Hon. Charles D. Long, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and who has been in receipt of a pension of \$72 a month. Much comment has been made of the fact that, while receiving this pension, he has been able to discharge the duties of his

position, and receive a salary of \$7,000 :

severely censured for raising the pension from \$50 to \$72 a month. The facts are that Judge Long was terribly wounded. His left arm was torn off, and he received a gunshot in the left hip, which ranged through to the right hip, where it still lodges, and produces a running wound in the abdomen, which has to be dressed twice a day. With his left hand off, it is impossible for Judge Long to dress

the wound himself, and another person has

to be constantly employed to do this. Of course, the doctrine that we have always insisted upon is, that it is absolutely none of the Government's business what amount, if any, the pensioner has been able to earn since leaving its service. The pension is the payment of a debt due-of an obligation incurred in the fulfillment of a regular contract-and that it cannot for an instant make the plea that the pensioner should not have the money because he may return by a little effort in making up clubs | mission large enough and able enough to | be able to get along without it. Such an argument is as dishonorable as it would be to evade the payment of interest to a bondholder on the ground that he has plenty of other money, and does not need his interest.

That Judge Long is able to hold the office he does is simply because he is more fortunate than most of his comrades, and it has no bearing whatever upon his pension. He is entitled to his pension, whether he is in the poorhouse or rolling in wealth, simply because he rightfully earned it. A pension is not a gratuity or alms, but payment for service rendered and a partial return for dis-

ability incurred. Even if the question of present salary is allowed to enter, it forms no justification for the stoppage of the pension. If Judge Long is able to earn \$7,000 while suffering from such a frightful disability, what would he not earn if he was a whole man? What man is there who would take his daily misery for \$72 a month, or 10 times that

GRAVELOTTE AND GETTYSBURG.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Kindly give brough your columns a comparison of the actual umbers of men engaged at Gettysburg and Graveotte, the losses in killed and wounded, and the actual time in hours and days of fighting. Also, did England, Germany, or any other coun-

try meet with the losses in a single war that the Union and Confederate armies did in our civil war and did any single regiment of these countries meet a loss such as was sustained by single regiments in the Union and Confederate armies? These questions are to decide an argument among several parties in this city .- J. C. TAYLOR, Co. B. 14th N. J., Trenton, N. J.

At the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Meade had 82,000 men on the field, of whom about 68,000 were actually engaged. The latest official revision of the Union losses in the battle make 5,291 men killed or died of wounds, 12,264 wounded, and 5,435 missing; total, 22,990. At Gravelotte the Germans had 211,000 men present, of whom 146,000 were engaged. These lost 4,449 killed and mortally wounded, 15,189 wounded, and 939 missing; total, 20,577. Thus it will be seen that the Union army, with less than half the

numbers, lost more than the German army. The heaviest regimental loss during the Franco-Prussian war was that of the 16th Inf. at Mars La Tour. It took 3,000 men into action, and lost 500 killed, 619 wounded, and 365 missing; total, 1,484, or 49.4 per cent. Col. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses, gives 62 Union regiments and 48 Confederate regiments which sustained a greater per-

centage of loss in single battles. During the war of the rebellion the Union armies lost 4.7 per cent. of their entire number killed, and the Confederate armies over 9 per cent. In the Franco-Prussian war the German army lost 3.1 per cent. killed. In the Crimean war the allied loss was 3.2 per cent. killed, and in the war of 1866 the Austrians lost 2.6 per cent.

The battle of Gravelotte lasted one day-Oct. 18, 1870; Gettysburg, three days-July 1, 2, and 3, 1863.

THE New York World claims to have authoritative information of the work that President Cleveland has mapped out for the extra session. This is:

First. Silver reform by the absolute and un qualified repeal of the Sherman law. Second, Tariff reform to be prosecuted in accordance with the piedges of the party as soon as but not before the finances of the country are again

upon a stable basis. If he adheres to the second clause strictly, the manufacturers may prepare to resume operations, for there will be no cutting down the tariff while the balance of trade is so strongly against us, and gold is being drained from the country to pay for foreign manuTHE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Though there have been a number of quite heavy failures during the past week, there is a very strong belief that the worst is past, and the financial situation improving. In the Eastern portion of the country the squeeze carried down values entirely too far, and the reaction has set in.

In the Interior and on the Pacific Coast the banks are still having a bard time, but in a large proportion of them the deposits have begun to flow back.

The European demand for our breadstuffs and forage is beginning to make itself felt in firmer prices and a more active demand. Prices, owing to the monetary stringency, have not responded yet as was expected, but December wheat at 74 to 80 cents is confident talk in Chicago.

It is believed that the shipments of wheat, corn and forage to Europe will be enormous within the next 60 days.

While the wheat crop will probably be short, the corn crop will be enormousnever greater. The high price of pork, and the certainty that Europe will have to buy large quantities of our meat for the next two years, owing to the great slaughter of their own animals because of lack of forage, will provide a profitable use for this crop.

The uncertainty as to the action of Conyear; and ex-Commissioner Tanner has been gress on the tariff continues to be the most unpleasant feature of the situation, and its effect is seen in the daily stoppage of great of employment.

President Cleveland, who is regarded as the arbiter of Congress, could not do the country a greater service than by saying authoritatively that no action will be taken on the tariff for a year. Were he to do this, business would at once revive.

JOHN TAYLOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

Comrade John Taylor has decided to withdraw his name as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief. He holds the important and responsible position of Receiver of Taxes for the City of Philadelphia, and his bondsperformance of the duties of Commander-

This leaves the field open to the other candidates. Among those mentioned for the place are Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey; Gen. S. H. Hearst, of Ohio; Past Commander I. F. Mack, of Ohio; Past Commanders Disston and Sexton, of Illinois; Capt. J. G. Adams and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Innis, of Massachusetts, and Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allen, of Virginia.

These are all men of ability and good comrades, and the National Encampment will not go amiss whichever it selects.

WHILE the outrages on our missionaries abroad should be the cause of energetic action on the part of our Government, yet we are not without hope that the troubles will have the effect of putting an end to the missionary business. There is work enough, and more than enough to do at home, and here it can be done a thousand times more effectively than in Turkey, China, and India. If the enormous amount of money, religious zeal, and earnest effort which have been bestowed on those countries in the last half century had been bestowed upon the poor whites of the South, and the denizens of the slums of our great cities, infinitely greater results would have followed. There are millions of people in this country living on a lower moral plane than many of the Turks, Chinese and Hindus whom the missionaries have been vainly trying to convert. Our first duty is to our own people, and nothing in missionary work has given us more pleasure than that which the Presbyterians are carrying on among the "mount-

ain whites" of the South. There is much talk of an investigation of the Pension Bureau at the coming session of Congress, the effort for which, it is said, will be managed by Representative Burrows, of Janvier, Col. S. E. Tillman, Andrew Lang. Michigan. The resolution, it is said, will allege that Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren have transgressed the law in arbitrarily revoking pensions that have been duly granted in accordance with the terms of the law.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS, from his elevated position of General Superintendent of the National Banks, looks the situation all over, and assures the country that the worst is over. This is undoubtedly true, as all men in position to know say. Mr. Eckels's knowledge and attainments are not such as to make his assurance of great value, but his official position gives his words some weight.

ANY 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken consecutively will tell the tale about the pensionroll, as well as the most elaborate Congres sional or other investigation, costing the Government tens of thousands of dollars. Comrades, we must have it.

THE New York bank statement at the close of last week was unexpectedly favorable. It showed a heavy gain in cash where a large deficit had been expected. More gold was received from Europe than was exported, and more silver was exported than was imported,

WE want every veteran and friend of veteran in the country to petition the Commissioner of Pensions to at once investigate and publish the essential facts connected with the allowance of a sample number of

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter than any other family weekly paper, and costs

WE take this opportunity of renewing our suggestion that the best and most effective way of showing friendship for silver is to insist on receiving it for all payments. If every silver man in the United States should ask for silver whenever money is being paid him, the vaults in the Treasury would become emptied of their plethora inside of a month, and the "white metal" be given a boom that no amount of speech-making and passing of resolutions can do. There are about 70,000,000 people in the United States, and only about 350,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury. It would take only an aver age of \$5 in silver per head of the inhabitants to clean out this accumulation, and the fact that the farmers and mechanics of the United States were demanding silver for their corn, wheat, live-stock, and day's labor would at once ontweigh the depression caused by India's demonetization, and boom silver all over the world. Let the silver men think of this and act accordingly. Nothing is hurting silver so much as the fact that the people of the United States do not use it in their dealings, but let \$5 out of every \$6 that are coined lie idle in the Treas-

HORACE GREELEY used to say that because a thing was common sense it was probably not law. This seems to have been well illustrated in a recent case in New Jersey, where three men were arrested for factories and mills, throwing thousands out | robbing a deaf mute of a watch and \$35 in money. The victim fully identified the robbers, but he could not write out his testimony, and the Judge decided that signs were not legal evidence.

THE gross ignorance of that inveterate pension-hater, the St. Louis Republic, on everything relating to the war or to soldiers, is shown by its speaking of William Newby, the defendant in the exciting Newby case which is going on in Illinois, having belonged to the "Fortieth Illinois Cavalry." It would seem that any man who has read anything at all about the war would know that there were never 40 cavalry regiments cavalry regiments from Illinois was 17; but this is on a parity with the Republic's information on all subjects relating to the war

THE soldier-hating papers are terribly afraid of our proposition to give the facts connected with 1,000 consecutive cases. They have reason to be.

A BIG OFFER.

The National Tribune and a First-Class Magazine

ONE YEAR FOR \$2.25.

We have made arrangements by which we are enabled to offer THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and The Cosmopolitan Magazine one year for the exceedingly low price of \$2.25. This is less than the original price paid for the magazine alone, which is one of the very best in the country.

The July Cosmopolitan excels any previous issue in the number of its distinguished contributors and in point of interest. It is unchanged in size, and is the most beautifully illustrated number of The Cosmopolitan ever sent out. It contains illustrations by Laurens, Fenn, Toussaint, Stevens, Saunier, Fitler, Franzen and Meaulle. It has the unusual feature of three frontispieces, and among the authors whose work appear in this issue are as follows: Camille Flammarion, F. Dempster Sherman, F. S. Stratton, Sara Carr Upton, Gilbert Parker, Prof. C. A. Young, Agnes Repplier, William Dean Howells, Charles DeKay, W. D. McCrackan, C. H. Webb, H. H. Boyesen, Prof. A. E. Dolbear, G. H. Knight, Francois Coppee, Robert B. Stanton, Clinton Scollard, Katharine L. Bates, Lucy M. Salmon, Thomas A.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

\$40 Worth of Choice Music and The National Tribune for One Year for \$1.75.

elty in modern journalism and affords a grand opportunity to amateur planists and vocalists. It is a large quarto musical publication, published monthly, each number containing 32 full-size pages of sheet-music-the brightest, liveliest, and most popular selections of the day, both vocal and instrumental, together with a pretty cover on which is a full-page portrait of some beautiful actress or singer. The music

and portrait change each issue. Every month a complete change, making at the end of the year the most comprehensive and complete musical library to be obtained The portrait of Marie Tempest and the following music in January issue:

> INSTRUMENTAL. La Guitare. Storm and Rain Gavotte. Dance of the Gnomes. Piease, Another Waltz. VOCAL. Farewell, Oh, Farewell, The Song My Mother Sang. The Wild Rosebud.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION Means 384 pages of music and 12 fine portraits. We want our friends to be careful of each

number, to bind it and preserve it, as duplicate copies may soon be a thing of the past. If you will bind the Echo you will have the finest selection of popular, vocal, and instrumental music that could be bought for any price. We take great pleasure in making the announcement that by a special arrangement made with the New York Musical Echo we can send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and this popular musical magazine one year for a little more than the price of the Musical Echo. The price

of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is \$1, and the Musical Echo \$1.50. Both may be had one year Sample copies of the New York Musical Echo sent on receipt of 15 cents. Address

THE Chicago Democratic platform promised to provide for "the coinage of both gold and silver and without discriminating against metal or charge for coinage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, or be adjusted through International agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall maintain the parity of the two metals." It will be interesting to watch how this promise is to be fulfilled.

THE New York Herald claims that the actual figures show that the shrinkage of values on the New York Stock Exchange since last Fall has been \$700,000,000, the depreciation in the value of wheat and corn \$250,000,000, "while the contraction of credits in all branches of finance, trade, and industry has simply been incalculable."

KAISER WILHELM may visit the World's Fair after all. He has a great desire to see a country which could hold the one over which he rules in one of its corners, and not crowd it a bit.

"DROPPED."

some of the Men who Have Lost their Pensions Under Recent Decisions.

Joseph King, of South Chelsea, Mass., has been dropt from the pension rolls. He is the grandson of a man who commanded a famous privateer in the war of 1812. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. F, 24th Mass., and at Roanoke Island was severely injured by the concussion of a shell which burst near him, but recovered and served till the end of his | Lieutenant, but failed. This disgusted him so that enlistment. In October, 1864, near Deep | he applied for and secured staff duty. At the close Bottom, Va., he strayed into the rebel lines of the war he had strong ideas of entering politics, and was ordered to surrender. He managed and thought of resigning and offering himself for to throw his would-be captors off their guard, and knocked two of them down. In escaping he received a severe wound in the groin. On account of this he was unable to do any manual labor for two years after the close of the war. He was afterward employed in a factory until his eyes, which had been affected by the shell, began to give out, and he had to relinquish that employment. He then became janitor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where he was re- Gov. Lee will have full use of Gen. R. E. Lee's prigarded very highly, but had to give this up because of becoming entirely blind and also deaf. Commissioner Black allowed him a tures of the war of great historical interest. pension of \$72 a month for total blindness. This has been "suspended."

In 1861 Henry Brocker was one of the patriotic young Germans who helped to save Missouri for the Union. He at first enlisted in Co. G. 1st Mo. Cav., and was discharged at the end of six months, when he re-enlisted in Co. F. 1st Mo., in which he served three years and re-enlisted as a veteran, serving until Nov. 17, 1865-four years and five months. His health was broken down by his service, and he removed to Gladbrook, Iowa, and took up a piece of and. Subsequently his brother furnished him means to start a small store, by which he made a good living. But his sight had been failing ever since the war, and finally got so defective that he was compelled to give up business. He applied for a pension under act of June 27, 1890, and was allowed \$8 a month, but has received notice that this has

been suspended. Charles O. Ingalls, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has received notice that he has been dropped from the pension rolls. He served in the 28th N. Y., and in 1883 was granted \$18 a month for insanity resulting from a sonstroke. He has been in the Buffalo State Asylum, from which he was discharged on account of being entirely harmless. Old comrades who were well acquainted with his good service as a soldier have taken much interest in the case, and one of them who testified to his being stricken down at Cedar Mountain was Mr. Irish, a wholesale paper

dealer, of Buffalo, N. Y. Hiram Weeks, of Minneapolis, who served four years in the Federal army, has received notice that his pension of \$6 per month will be discontinued. He passed through 43 battles, one of which was Gettysburg. He is now very near death from gangrene of the foot and various other complaints, some of which have been traced directly to his exposure in the army.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Lander Post, 5, of Lynn, Mass., has recently eceived into membership Capt. Isaac Frazier, 6th Me., a veteran of the war, 87 years old, and at the same time his son, Milton Frazier, 51 years old. Capt. Frazier had three other sons, a son-in-law, and three nephews who also served in the Union

Gen. Edward Jardine, who died in New York Sunday afternoon, July 16, after serving 24 years as a weigher in the Customhouse, had gone through nine surgical operations for a wound received in his left teg during the draft riots. Of his five children only one survives, Augustus E. Jardine, who is engaged in the transportation business at Smyrna, Del.

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, ex-Minister to Auspresent stay at the Stockton Hotel, Cape May. From that place he will go to join his mother at Cranston's, West Point.

Gen. Adam E. King, ex-Consul-General to Paris, has arrived at his home in Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. King and their son Hugh. The three daughters will remain in France for some time. The Pennsylvania Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion is to put up a flagstaff at Gen. Meade's Headquarters at Gettysburg, and fly the Stars and Stripes from it every day in the year

Col. Robert G. Shaw is to have a monument on Boston Common, directly opposite the State House, He commanded the first regiment of colored soldiers that Massachusetts (the 44th Mass.) sent to the war, and was killed while leading the assault manded the 2d Me. battery, serving with distinction with his regiment on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, during the civil war. He was severely wounded at with his regiment on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, The New York Musical Echo is quite a nov- 1863. It is promised that the monument will be

A statement was published in a Los Angeles (Cal.) paper last week which represents Maj. George H. Bonebrake's version of the Senatorial matter. Maj. Bonebrake, who is President of the Los Angeles National Bank, was until recently one of the Directors of the National Soldiers' Home, and was prominently mentioned in connection with the Japanese Embassy. He claims that he has Gov. Markham's unequivocal promise of a Senatorial position in case of a vacancy. Bonebrake was one of Markham's chief supporters during his gubernatorial campaign, and was a potent factor in securing his election. The Major states that the pledge has been reiterated by the Governor within the past four months, and that this can be substantiated by friends of both parties. Many of the noted Generals of the war, accord-

ing to Col. Fox, came from Indiana. In the list of eminent soldiers furnished by the Hoosier State he gives the following well-known names: Lew Wallace, Aivin C. Hovey, Jeff C. Davis, Meridith, Wagner, Joseph J. Reynolds, Kimball, Foster, Cruft, Harrow, Colgrove, Miller, Cameron, Gresham, Coburn, Hascall, Ventch, Manson, Benton, Scribner, Wilder, Grose, and too many others to publish. The Hoosiers were good fighters.

Charles E. Henderson, the Superintendent of the Reading Iron and Coal Company, Philadelphia, was in Easton, Md., Saturday, July 15, completing his purchase of "The Rest," a beautiful estate at Miles River Bridge, from the heirs of the late Admiral Franklin Buchanan, "The Rest" was Admiral Buchanan's residence many years. He died there in 1874. The Buchanan family will remain there until October, when they will remove to Annapolis, Md.

Col. David W. Miles, the last survivor of the line officers sent out by Lancaster County, Pa., to the late war, died at Lancaster on Sunday, aged 61 years. He was severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

A cottage in Bristol, R. I., of brownstone and brick, erected as a memorial to Gen. Ambrose E. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D.C. | Burnside, is the objective point of the journey of | He leaves a widow and five children.

many a war veteran who holds the former com mander of the Army of the Potomac in loved and honored remembrance. Two miles away is the old home of the General, now owned by Dr. H. M. Howe, of Philadelphia, one of his truest friends, who was long his Summer neighbor, and at his death added his estate by purchase to his own. Dr. Howe has built a large addition to the cottage, but the home has been left unaltered otherwise. In the dining-room is still the great round table about which Burnside delighted to gather his friends, and over the fireplace is a startlingly lifelike portrait of the General painted in oil by Dr.

"I remember," said an old soldier on Sunday morning, July 16, in New York City, "when church-going bells much more distant than those saved the city of Atlanta. It is a story I never saw in print. In early August, 1864, Gen. Sherman had closed in on Atlanta. The 11th Ind. battery had placed in position, with our assistance, four 64pound rifle guns to shell the city with heavy artillery, under the command of Gen. John M. Brannan. Our regiment, the 2d Mass., had had Sunday morning inspection and parade, after which the men of the regiment went to the hill back of the camp to see the effect of the fire on the city lying below us and two miles and a half away. We could see the churches of Atlanta, from the spires of several of which were floating rebel flags. The batteries were in position, the guns were shotted, the fuses were in, and an officer stepped up to pull the lanyard to fire the first shot. As he lifted his hand, the sound of a church bell ringing the people to worship fell on his ear. For a moment there was silence. The officers looked from one to the other, and the shot was not fired that day. The Sunday church going bell was too much for the Twentieth Corps of Sherman's army, But on Monday the city got it."

The Boston Herald takes issue with the papers that say Gen, Neison A. Miles laid down the yardstick to take up the sword at the outbreak of the rebellion. It says that this cannot be true, as crockery is not sold by the yard. Gen. Miles was a country boy in Westminster, Mass., and entered the employ of a crockery firm in Boston. With the help of his two uncles he raised a company when the war broke out, and in it he was made Second Lieutenant. He tried hard to be made First Congress in the district in which his native town is, but he was dissuaded from this and continued in the Regular Army. Gen Miles quit service in the 22d Mass, shortly after enlisting, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st N. Y. He advanced rapidly, coming out a Brigadier and

Brevet Major-General at the close of the war. The Appletons have engaged Gov. Fitz-Hugh Lee, of Virginia, to write the life of Gen. R. E. Lee for their "Great Commander" series of works now in course of preparation. It is understood that vate papers now in possession of Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, and will explain some of the unwritten fea-Gen. James B. Weaver will soon begin a series

party and his own candidacy for the Presidency. MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. [Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly

to the form in which the notices below are worded

Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after

of Populist speeches in Iowa, in the interest of his

the event to which they relate.] MILES.-At his residence, in Washington, Ill. July 9, Maj. Joseph B. Miles, 47th Ill., aged 64 years. The Major was born in Ohio, but went to Illinois in 1843. He enlisted in Co. B. 47th III., it August, 1861, and was made First Lieutenant o the company. He was promoted Captain in a few days, and soon became Major of the 47th. He took part in the capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, and all the battles of "Smith's Guerrillas" on the Red River campaign. At Lake Chicot, La., he was severely from which he never recovered. He was a charter member of Bogardus Post, 474, of Washington, Ill., and served as Commander from its organiza tion, in 1884, until 1885, Bogardus Post passed resolutions highly complimentary to their late Commander, too lengthy for publication. FRINK.-At Elkhart, Ind., July 8, Dr. C. S. Frink. Comrade Frink received a commission as Assistant Surgeon in 1862, and performed duty in the hos-

to Surgeon in 1863, and served upon the staff of Gen, Schoffeld on the Atlanta campaign as Medical Director of the Twenty-third Corps, Comrade Frink was a consistent Christian gentleman and a member of Shiloh Field Post, 198, and has been rgeon since the Post was organized. He died of heart trouble, instantly, and was buried by the G.A.R. Posts of Elkhart. BELLANGER.-At Oswego, N. Y., July 14, Joseph J. Beilanger, Co. F, 21st N. Y., aged 68 years and

five months. He was a member of O'Brian Post, 65, of Oswego HAGENBEUCH, -At Oswego, N. Y., July 15, Agustus Hagenbruch, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Cav., aged 78 years. Comrade Hagenbruch was a member of O'Brian Post, 65, of O-wego, N. Y. BRUCHER.—During the cyclone at Storm Lake, Iowa, on July 6, Comrade Jacob Brucher was killed. He was a native of Germany, and served his adopted country faithfully during the war of the rebellion. A little daughter who was killed by the hurricane was buried in the same grave. He left a wife and five children. VAUGHN .- Near Ionia, Kan, June 5, 1893, of dis-

mour S. Vaughn, Co. B, 2d Colo. Cav. He was 63 years old, and was a first-class citizen.

MERRILL.—Near Ionia, Kan., of paralysis, Corp't L. C. Merrill, Co. F, 5th Pa. Reserves, aged 55, Comrade Merrill was a member of Ionia Post, 76, and was buried with military honors by the Post on the 5th of June. The comrade leaves a wife and two children.

AUCHMUTY .- At his residence, in Lennox, Mass., Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, aged 62 years. He was an Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, serving with distinction throughout the war, being brevetted several times for gallantry, He married a daughter of P. O. Schermerhora, Col. Auchmuty possessed an ample fortune, which was increased by this marriage. After the war he devoted himself to philanthropic work. In 1882 ha founded the New York Trade School. It gives instructions in the mechanical arts to 500 pupils. Col. Auchmuty had been troubled for the past year with an affliction of the bone of his left leg, which necessituted the amputation of that member below the knee. The operation was performed on March 20, and, although successful, the patient never recovris, is attracting much social attention during his cred his strength. Col. Auchmuty was a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a vestryman of Trinity Church, and a member of the Century and Union Clubs of New York City. He had no children. His wife survives him. SHARTZER —At his home, in Illiopolis, Ill., July 10, Alfred A. Shartzer, Co. I, 41st Ill., aged 52 years,

Comrade Shartzer was a brave soldier, and served his full term as a veteran in the 41st. He was Past Commander of Morgan Post, 208, Department of Illinois, by whom he was buried at Riverside BLACKSTONE.-At his home, in Shelbyville, Ill., July 11, Capt. Hiram Blackstone, Co. H, 46th Ill., aged 81 years. Capt. Blackstone was one of the first men to volunteer in 1861 in his section of the

country, and commanded Co. H of the 41st Ill.

from its organization until January, 1862, when he

resigned because of ill-health.

Hall.-Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the railroad between Syracuse and Utica, N. Y., Gen. James A. Hall, on Sunday, July 16. The General com-Gettysburg. One of his old comrades sends the folowing tribute: "Word has come to me to-day that death in its tireless raid has sounded the call for the spirit of one of the bravest soldiers, one of the truest men that ever donned the army blue; blunt, fearless, even reckless, facing danger and death with the same fortitude that has been a part of him all his life. It was nothing uncommon in those old war days for a superior officer to be cordially disliked by those serving under him; but from the day Gen. Hall took command of the 2d Me. battery he also took command of the hearts of the battery's boys, (in after years known by the suggestive title of 'Plug McCarthy and his 150 thieves.') I can see him to-day, mounted on his strong, white horse, grim, forbidding, but with that conpresence that marks the loyal son of free America. Tears? There is no need of tears, comrades; it was a manly life he led, one that we, his own loved boys, can look back on with pride as we speak in hushed tones to-day. It is a promotion, and we can say it is but a step higher into the new life. Can we ever forget that day at Gettysburg when the word came that he was wounded, how the courage died from our hearts? He has lived many useful days for the good of his country and his beloved State of Maine. But the call came quick, Death did not dally with him; it left him till the last, then the bugle call; the answer 'Here.' It's been many years since I saw the rugged face of the General; many a day since I doffed my cap to my commanding officer, but the thought strikes me that it won't be long before we meet, not in the roar of battle, but in the city where there is no wars. The taps have sounded 'lights out.' Rest well, Gen. Hall. We are coming soon; there are

Good-night, Gen. Hall, the pride of the old 2d Me. Cox.-At his home, in Currie, Minn., Edward Cor, aged 62 years. He was a member of the 626 Pa., and served in the Army of the Potomac. He also served in the 23d U. S. Regulars on the Pacific Coast, and was discharged in 1868. He died from ilments contracted while in the service

there are many that loved you will meet you s

many who sleep well that were with you before;

Fay.-At his home, at Diller, Neb., Isaac Fry, 93d Ill. Comrade Fry served three years and three months at the front during the war. His claim for pension was rejected shortly before his death, al-though he had disabilities enough to entitle him to \$12 a month under the act of June 27, 1890. He vas a consistent member of the Dunker Church. SOTMAN. - Comrade Charles N. Sotman was killed during the cyclone which raged on July 6 at Storm Lake, Iowa. Comrade Sotman wan a member of Baker Post, 80, Department of Iowa. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.